



June 21, 2017

APHIS Guidance Regarding the Destruction of Potential Genetically Engineered Petunias

The Plant Protection Act gives the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) the authority to regulate genetically engineered (GE) organisms that may present a plant health risk, referred to as "regulated articles." APHIS' Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) regulates the introduction—meaning the importation, interstate movement, and environmental release—of GE organisms that may pose a pest risk to plants under APHIS' biotechnology regulations at 7 CFR part 340.

BRS has learned that GE petunia have been imported, distributed, and grown in the United States without appropriate authorization. GE petunias are regulated articles.

The following petunia varieties have been confirmed by USDA to possess genetic sequences from plant pests, thus falling under regulatory authority of 7 CFR part 340:

- African Sunset
- Amore Mio
- BigDeal Freaky Fuchsia
- BigDeal Salmon Shimmer
- Capella Red
- Cascadias Red Lips
- Cascadias Simply Red
- ColorBlitz Bright Red, also known as Glow Bright Red and Viva Bright Red
- ColorBlitz Fire, also known as Glow Fire and Viva Fire
- ColorBlitz Pink Morn, also known as Glow Pink Morn and Viva Pink Morn
- Confetti Garden Twist
- Crazytunia Cherry Cheesecake
- Crazytunia Citrus Twist
- Crazytunia Fire Cracker, as known as KaBloom!
- Crazytunia Maniac Pink
- Crazytunia Sparky Improved
- Crazytunia Star Jubilee
- Crazytunia Swiss Dancer
- Fortunia Early Orange
- Headliner Electric Orange, also known as Famous Electric Orange
- Hells Bells Improved
- Hells Bells Orange



- Hells Fruit Punch
- Hells Glow
- Littletonia Red Fire
- Perfectunia Cherry Pop
- Perfectunia Coral Blast
- Peppy Cerise
- Peppy Red 2017
- Potunia Dark Red
- Potunia Plus Neon 2017
- Potunia Plus Papaya
- Potunia Plus Red
- Salmon Ray, also known as Pegasus Orange Morn
- Sanguna Salmon
- Starlet Orange, also known as Bonnie Orange 15
- Starlet Red, also known as Bonnie Red 14
- Supertunia Raspberry Blast, also known as Raspberry Blast and Hoobini Pink
- Supertunia Rose Blast Charm, also known as Mini Rose Blast
- Sweetunia Hot Pink
- Sweetunia Hot Rod Red
- Sweetunia Orange Flash
- Sweetunia Purple Torch 2017
- Sweetunia Strawberry Ice
- Trilogy '76 Mix—Liberty Mix
- Trilogy Deep Purple
- Trilogy Mango
- Trilogy Red
- Whispers Orange, also known as Dekko Orange

The regulatory status of the following petunia varieties have not been confirmed by USDA. They have been implicated as potentially GE, as would any crosses with these varieties:

- Colorworks Homare
- Confetti Garden Tangerine Tango
- Go!Tunia Orange
- KwikKombo Color My Sunset
- KwikKombo Orange Twist
- Pegasus Orange
- Pegasus Table Orange
- Perfectunia Mandarin
- Perfectunia Orange
- Perfectunia Orange Morn

- Perfectunia Red Improved
- Supertunia Flamingo
- Trilogy Formula Mix

The following petunia variety does not require BRS authorization for introduction. It has been found—through USDA testing or testing by a laboratory that has provided documents to USDA that demonstrate the ability to successfully test for sequences (35S and NOS promoters) present in the GE petunia event(s) currently known to be in circulation—not to possess the implicated genetic sequences from plant pests, thus not falling under APHIS' biotechnology regulations at 7 CFR part 340:

- Sanguna Patio Salmon

This document serves as guidance to industry regarding how to destroy GE and potential GE petunias consistent with the regulations at 7 CFR part 340.

Any of the following methods may be used to destroy potential GE petunia plants if no seed are present:

- Double-bagged and incinerated
- Double-bagged and directly disposed of in a municipal landfill
- Burial under a minimum of one (1) foot of soil
- Autoclaving
- Composting, using a managed composting protocol

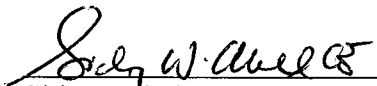
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Any of the following methods may be used to destroy potential GE petunia seed:

- Grinding
- Autoclaving
- Burial under a minimum of one (1) foot of soil

USDA is currently identifying varieties which may contain plant pest sequences regulated by 7 CFR part 340. As we identify additional varieties, we will provide updated guidance.



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